WHOLE NUMBER, 13,093.

GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

THE GAEKWAR AND THE 400.

Heary George Proposed for Next Mayor of New York-The Paris World's Fair in 1900-Congress of Criminals.

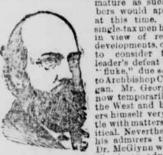
Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch, Copyrighted 1893.]

New Yerr, July 14.—Said Ruesell Sage (six, in a rare burst of confidence: "I to be roating every night of my life." Naturally his hearer asked an explanation, and was informed that the rapiditant situation occasioned the mighty incire's merriment. The New York city incire's merriment. The New York city incire's merriment. The New York city incire's merriment, The New York city incire's merriment. The New York city incire's merriment, The New York city incire's merriment in the object the congress can have is a puzzle, put the delegates will the object the considered on bail. What possible object the considered on bail.

rens, Mr. Ward Mctilister, and Mr. John
lacob Astor are
taking a particular
interest in the Gaekwar, for he bears
eiters of introduction to all three of
them from such pertonages as Lord Rossoer, W. W. Astur,
and the Duke of Arcytl. The intention
to give a series of

to give a series of the princes, all to be very exclusive and to sharply intrast the elecance and dignity of the Four Hundred's lionizing with the tof the mere rabble, as shown the treatment accorded Eulariand Veragua. The Indian potentates and tome to us as guests of the using, all New York's society people have ready pinned to take advantage of that ci and secure a monopoly of the visitors, between Mayor Girov intends to officially receive them, and what with their sitve garb, their jewels, and their suks at their dusky manliness of personal appraisance, the whole city will be given a solid movel exhibition. The princes have with them a team of white mules and white six wheel carriage, in which a rivo to the City Hall will be made. Their sit will extend over several weeks. sit will extend over several weeks.

WHEN FATHER M'OLYNN GETS JUSTICE. Dr. McGlynn's return to New York is the



coperate very hearity in an advance smear, and all parties consider the creat theorist's election highly likely hould be run. The workingmen would uport him and the vindicated priest's adshould he run. The strated priest's adherents are eager for an opportunity to bring about a degree of poetic justice through the election of Henry George.

It is rather early, to be sure, for a mayorality boom, and Thomas G. Shearman has pointed out the fact. Some sensational developments may be looked for now that McGlynn is back from Italy, especially as Archbishop Corrigan is opposed to giving him a parish in this city. The statements that Father McGlynn will go South permanently are incorrect, I am assured. He will live in New York and get a parish here in spite of the Archbishop.

The Next world's FAIR.

The French Consul here is already in-teresting himself in the coming World's Fair at Paris in 1990. Many prominent New York houses have aready promised to exhibit, and the exposition, so far as this city is concerned, will get all the grastige that attaches to faking time by the torelock. The French republic has already deciared that if New York can only to made to enthuse over the affair all America will follow suit. Frederick R. Coudert thinks it would be of incalculable benefit to our foreign trade to prepare an exposition.

Coudert thinks it would be of incalculable benefit to our foreign trade to prepare an imposing display in Paris for 1500, and every dollar spent thereupon would return touloid. The plano-maters of Gotham are particulary interested, and propose stowing for the unpleasantness of the Chicago-fair suthersties by accompliching marvels in the way of an exhibit at Paris, it we had been as prompt as the French in the exposition matter countiess frictions and delays would have been missing from our fair. A feature of the 1900

exhibition will be another immense tower that will dwarf even Eiffel's creation.

A NOVEL ASSEMBLAGE. Now the criminals are to have a congress-Why Russell Sage Goes to Bed Roaring and Funny Every Night.

It will meet in New York next antumn and Hank-Robber "Reddy" Burdick, be of the many diagram, and the many diagram, and

Pickpockets alone will be excluded. Highwaymen, train-robbers, and other evil-doers will attend. Superintend-ent Byrnes consid-ers the movement an immense hoax or a piece of characte-

The more eminent criminals can teem and have a recognized anystocracy. "Reddy" has a reputation people. The latter laugh their sleeves. Nothing would suit all sace and his clique better than to some one thuld an underground or need transportation line in Gotham. A oxnuax prince at west point.

It is stated in New York that Emperor and the superintendent of the Confederate States Naval Academy. The steamer Patrick Hollam wants one of his sons to have a military education at West Point as sons to have a military education at West Point as sons to have a military education at West Point as sons to have a military education at West Point with the strength of the candemy. On the 1st day of April, 1st the pass. Hence Mr. Sage's at the boy reaches the required age. Prince Ettel Frederick is named in this connection, and W. Bourke Cockran, who so one of the few New York congressmen with a barrobean reputation, thinks than the most extraordinary scale for personal safety ever devised by mortal man, Mr. Sage is in a condition of chronic panic as a result of the famous bombsthrowing original to the sardonic chuckle that his withered faces often wears. When you enter his office now a blank wall of hard, unpainted boards control you reach.

When you enter his office now a blank wall of hard, unpainted boards control you reach. The middle well-man and the services of the carried that the circumstance of the famous bombsthrowing originated to are desired to the charge of and garden to anybody why should face so often wears. When you enter his office now a blank wall of hard, unpainted boards control you reach. The middle of the professor of the such as the professor of the such as the professor of the such as the school of the such as the professor of the such as the pr

It is believed that Lake Michigan at one time covered almost all of Chicago's site. The business part was once a marsh. It is said that beneath the marshy soil is a bire clay and underneath this is a quicksand. Some leading engineer claims that Chicago is built on a crust less than 30 feet thick and that the weight may cause a collapse. Water is reached at a depth of 8 feet.

Browless are generally made by driving long piles in the soil or crossing and recrossing it with steel rails, which are filled in with cement. This secures a uniform pressure.

Now for the absorbing feature of the place. The World's Fair, with its spacious grounds and immense buildings, to an inexperienced eye is a maryel. The Manufactures and Fine-Arts Building is the largest exposition building ever erected. The great central hall is 1.280.389 feet and the height of the roof is 245 feet. The style of architecture is Corinthian. The main entrance leads through an opening 64 feet into a rotunda 100 feet in diameter, the dome of which is glass, 130 feet high. This building covers more than nine acres.

OTHER LARGE BUILDINGS.

The Agricultural Building is beautifully

is Corinthian. The main entrance leads through an opening 64 feet into a rotunda 100 feet in diameter, the dome of which is glass, 130 feet high. This building covers more than nine acres.

OTHER LARGE BUILDINGS.

The Agricultural Building is besutifully situated. It is near the lake shore and almost surrounded by lagoons. On each side of the main entrance are mammeth. Corinthian pillars 50 feet high. The Horticultural Building is a most attractive structure. It is 100x283 feet. It contains a central and two pavilions in the end, connected by curtains. These are beautifully decorated in color and planted in ornamental shrubs and flowers, reminding one of Bunyan's Beulah's Land. The central pavilion has a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the Woman's Building, which is Italian remaissance in style. In front the lagoon is all of 400 feet wide.

The Government Building arminds one much of the Government Building in Washington. It is constructed of iron, brick, and glass. It has an octagonal dome 150 feet high.

The Administration Building attracts the most attention. It is French remais-

brick, and glass. It has an octagonal dome 100 feet high.

The Administration Building attracts the most attention. It is French remassance and has a gilded dome. The first story is in the Doric order, surrounded by a high balustrade. Here you enjoy seeing sculpture. The lagoon is the artificial water-way of the Fair-Grounds. There is a building on piles—The Casine—most beautiful in appearance. It contains nine pavilions and is supposed to imitate Venice. It is communicated with by bridges and gondolas. I must not forget a puer near here extending 1,000 feet in Lake Michigan, and 80 feet in width.

All the fair buildings are covered in staff much, in the distance, resembling marble.

[Wilmington Messenger,] So far as we are informed the wheat crop So far as we are informed the wheat crop in North Carolina is better than for many years. The corn crop is very promising. The cotton crop is in a better condition than it was last year and it is larger. The fruit crop is very much larger and better than for many years. The condition of the farmers is not satisfactory. Thousands of them are living on "short commons" and eating fruits to "fill up." Of course many flourish and are "fore-course many flourish and are "fore-propagated". mons" and eating fruits to "fill up." Of course many flourish and are "forehanded." With a great cotton crop shead and the price to range probably from 5 to 7 cents, the outlook is not so flattering as one could wish. But of this we feel assured, the condition of the South is as good as that of the North. Perhaps it is better. We are inclined to so regard it.

We are fully aware that the Hon. Thomas H. Barnee, of Nanuemond, is without ambition for any pointiest office, though he serves his beople in the State Senate and serves the whole Common wealth by doing so. He would adorn and bonor any office for which he might be named, and his follow-citizens in mentioning him as they did in their resolutions—against his protost—for the lieutenant-governorship simply gave expression to an irresistible feeling of lovalty and admiration. It was a spontaneous tribute to the Doctor, and while he may "kick," he should feel proud.—Norfolk Landmark.

WHAT BECAME OF IT

Confederate Gold and Silver Bullion That Was in the Treasury.

TRANSPORTATION SOUTH

Charge-Amounts Paid and Those Unaccounted For-The Box Stery.

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

So many incorrect statements have appeared in the public prints from time to time concerning the preservation and dis-position of the Confederate treasure that a true and circumstantial account of where it was from April 2, 1865 to May 2, 1865, may prove interesting to the public. I was an officer of the United States navy from 1841 to 1861. In the latter year

I entered the Confederate navy as lieu-

The enemy being between me and the President (at least such was the report at the time, though I am not sure now that it was so), and the probability being that he would immediately push for Charlotte, it became necessary to remove the money. I determined on my own responsibility to convey it to Macon, Ga.

Mrs. President Davis and family were in town. They had left Richmond a week before the evacuation. I called upon her, represented the danger of canture, and persuaded her to put herself under our protection. A company of uniformed men under Captain Tabb volunteered to accompany me. These men were attached to the nays-yard in Charlotte. Most of them belonged to the game little town of Portsmouth, Va., and a better set of men never shouldered a musket. They were as true as steel.

never shouldered a misses.

Having laid in from the navai store-house large quantities of coffee, sugar, bacon, and flour, we started in the cars with the treasure and arrived at Chester, S. C. This was, I think, about the 12th of

FORMED A TRAIN.

could be transferred.

ALWAYS AHTAD.

On the march across the State of South line of telegraphic communication; yet, singular to say, the news that we had the Confederate money was always ahead of us. [See Sir Walter Scott's remark on this point in Old Mortality.] We arrived at Abbeville at midnight, and passed the remainder of the night in the cars. Mrs. Davis and family here left me and went to the house of the Hon. Mr. Burt, a former member Congress. In the morning we formed a wagon train and started for Washington, Ga. The news we got at different places along the route was bad: "unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed faster." We "lightened ship" as we went along—throwing away books, stationery, and perhaps Confederate money. One could have traced us up by these marks, and have formed an idea of the character of the news we were receiving.

From Abbeville to Washington is about forty miles, and we made a two-days' march of it. The first day we crossed the Savannah river about 2 P. M. and went into camp. The next day we arrived at Washington. Here we learned that General Wilson, United States army, with 10,000 cavalry, had captured Macon, and was on his way north.

After a day's deliberation and a consul-

cavairy, had captured Macon, and was on his way north. After a day's deliberation and a consul-tation with some of the citizens of Wash-ington, I determined to go to Augusta.

On the 18th of April, or thereabouts, we left in the train, and at the junction, while we were waiting for the western train to easy, we heard of General Lee's surrender. This we did not at the time credit. We strived at Augusta in due time, and I made my report to General Birkle Fry, the commanding general. General Fry informed me he could offer no protection, as he had few troops and was expecting to surrender to General Wilson as seon as he appeared with his cavalry. However, Generals Johnston and Sherman had just declared an armistice, and that gave us a breathing spell. The money remained in the cars, and the midshipmen and the Charlotte company lived in the depot. While in Augusta, and afterwards, I was frequently advised by officious persons to divide the money among the Con-HEARD OF THE SURRENDER.

otherwise the real troops.

The answer to this was that the war was not over as long as General Johnston held out, and that the money would be held near until we met President Davis.

do so.

On the 20th of April General Fry notified me that the armistice would end the next day and he advised me to "more on." I decided to retrace my steps, thinking it more than probable that President Davis would hear of Mrs. Davis being left in Abbeville, Accordingly we left Augusta on the 23d, arrived at Washington the same day, formed a train again, and started for Abbeville. On the way we met Mrs. President Davis and family, escorted by Mr. Burton Harrison, the President's private secretary. I have forgotten where they said they were going, if they told me.

they said they were going, if they told me.

THERATS MADE TO SELZETT.

Upon our arrival at Abbeville, which was, I think about the 28th, we stored the treasure in an empty warehouse and placed a guard overit. The town was full of paroled men from General Lee's army. Threats were made by these men to seize the moner, but the guard remained firm. On the night of May 1st I was aroused by the officer commanding the patrol and teid that "the Yankees were coming." We transferred the treasure to the train of cars which I had ordered to be kept ready with steam up, intending to run to Newberry.

Just at daybreak, as we were ready to start, we saw some horsemen descending the hills, and upon sending out scouts learned that they were the advance guard of Fresident Davis.

About 10 A. M. May 2. 1865, President Davis and his Cabinet (save Mesers, Trenholm and Davis) rode in. They were seconted by four skeleton brigades of cavalry—not more than 1,000 badly-armed men in all. These brigades were, I think, Duke's, Dibbrell's, Yaughan's, and Ferguson's. The train was a long one. There were many brigadier-generals present—forman provided the patrol and the officer decided to return to his ship for orders. As he pulled away Wood cried to him: "Do you want to buy any clams?"

Upon the return of the boat she was hoisted up, the gunboat proceeded on her way, and our friends "saw her no more." Proceeding on her way to the southward the patrol and the officer decided to return to his ship for orders. As he pulled away Wood cried to him: "Do you want to buy any clams?"

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Upon the return of the boat she was a seaworthy reaft, put the sailors, in the officer decided to return to his ship for orders. As he pulled was their way to Savannah.

Wood then

I had several interviews with President Davis and found him calm and composed, and resolute to a degree. As soon as I saw Mr. Mallory he directed me to deliver the treasure to General Basil Duke and disband my command. I went to the depot, and there, in the presence of my command, transferred it accordingly. General Duke was on horseback, and no papers passed. The Charlotte company immediately started for home, accompanied by our best wishes. I have a dim recollection that a keg of cents was presented to Captain Tabb for distribution among his men and that the magnificent present was indignantly declined.

The treasure was delivered to General Duke intad so far as I knew, though some of it was taken at Danville by authority. It had been guarded by the Confederate midshipmen for thirty days and preserved by them. In my opinion this is what no other organization could have done in these days.

ITS DEPOSITION.

The remainder of the treasure was carried to Washington, Ga. Here Captain M. N. Clark was appointed assistant treasurer, and in a frank and manly letter to the Southern Historical Society Magazine for December, 1881, he tells of the disposition of a portion of the money. Some \$40,000, he says, was intrusted to two naval officers for a special purpose—to take to England, probably—but I happen to know that this was not done, and this money was never accounted for, and moderate sums were paid to various officers, whose vouchers he produces. Thus, it seems, he paid \$1,500 to two of the President's Aids and the same amount to my command. That is, he gave us who had preserved the treasure for thirty days the same amount he gave to each of the Aids. I do not know who ordered this distribution, but we were very glad to get it, as we were far from home and penniless. It gave us each twenty day's pay.

NEVER ACCOUNTED FOR.

In my opinion a good deal of the money

In my opinion a good deal of the money was never accounted for, and there remains what sailors call "Flemish secount" of it.

[Some of the above is transcribed with the kind permission of the Messrs Scribner from my "Recollections of a Naval Officer." Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1883.]

THE MISTERIOUS DOX.

Several years ago I read in the papers an account of a box being left with a widow lady who lived, in 1865, near the pontoon bridge across the Savannah river. It was to this effect: The lady stated that on May 3, 1865, a party of gentlemen on their way from Abbeville to Washington, Ga, stopped at her house and were a long time in consultation in her parlor. These gentlemen were Mr. Davis and his Cabinet beyond a doubt. Upon leaving they gave the lady abox, which, they stated, was too heavy to take with them. After they were gone the lady opened the box and found it to be full of jewelry. Somewhat embarrassed with so valuable agift, the lady sent for her minister (a Baptist) and told him the circumstances. By his advice she rassed with so valuable agit, the hady sent for her minister (a Baptist) and told him the circumstances. By his advice she buried the box in her garden secretly at night. A few days after, an officer rode up to the house, inquired about the box, and said he had been sent back for it. The lady delivered it up, and the man went

Now. I believe this story to be true in Now, I believe this story to be true in every respect, and I furthermore believe that the box contained the jewelry which had been contributed by patriotic Confederate ladies. The idea had been suggested some time in 1864, but was never fully carried out, Nevertheless, some ladies sacrificed their jewels, as I have reason to know.

As for the man who carried off the box, whether he was really sent back for it or

As for the man who carried on the box, whether he was really sent back for it or was a despirable thief will probably never be known, but to say the least, his action was, as our Scotch friends say, "vara suspections."

CAPTURE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS. Mr. Davis wa captured on the morning of May 9th, just a week after my interview with him at Abbeville. There were with him at the time Mrs. Davis and three children; Miss Howell, her sixter: Mr. Reagan, Postmaster-Genoral: Colonels Johnston, Lubbock, and Wood, volunteer aids; Mr. Burton Harrison, secretary, and, I think, a Mr. Barnwell, of South Carolina. There may have been others, but I do not know. Of these all were captured save only Mr. Barnwell.

It is not my intention to write of this affair, as I was not present, and besides,

It is not my intention to write of this affair, as I was not present, and besides, Colonels Johnston and Lubbock. Judge Reagan, and others have written full accounts of it. I only intend to tell of the escape of my old friend and comrade John Taylor Wood as I had it from his lips only a few months ago in Richmond. It has never appeared in print and I am enly sorry I cannot put it in the graphic language of Wood himself.

But this is what he told me as well as I recollect:

COLONEL WOOD'S ESCAPE.

tederates, as the war was over, and it would otherwise fall into the hands of the Federal troops.

The second to the war that the most state of without missing Colonel Wood.

The answer to this was that the war was not over as long as General Johnston held out, and that the money would be held ntact until we met President Davis.

While waiting in Augusta I received a relegraphic dispatch from Mr. Mallory directing me to disband my command: but under the circumstances I declined to do so.

On the 20th of April General Fry notified me that the armistice would end the next day and he advised me to "more on." I decided to retrace my steps, thinking it more than probable that President Davis would hear of Mrs. Davis being left in Abbeville. Accordingly we left Augusta A CLOSE CALL. STARTED FOR FLORIDA.

A CLOSE CALL.

Landing one day for water and to dig clams they saw a Federal gunboat coming up the coast. Weed mentioned as an evidence of the close watch the United States vessels were keeping that as soon as the gunboat got abreat of them she stopped and lowered a boat. Thinking it best to put a bold face on the matter, Wood took a couple of men and rowed out to meet the man-of-war's boat. The officer asked who they were. They replied: "Paroled soldiers from Lee's army, making their way home." The officer demanded their paroles, and was told the men on shore had them. It was a long distance to pull, and

After suffering much from hunger and

thirst they arrived at Matanzas (I think) and were kindly cared for by the Spanish authorities, from whom they received most respectful attention as soon as they made themselves known.

WILLIAM II. PARKER.

the delicate ethics to which we have referred. Those refined principles would not dream of revenging such a slight by any more violent method than ca ing the offender out and sticking a slender rapier into him strictly according to the code.

Still since the penalties of refusing a light seems to be very decided in both countries, smokers may as well make up their minds to grant the favor. Gentlemen who are fastidious about having their cigars handled may avoid the difficulty by smoking only in their own houses or offices and appearing on the streets without the mach-desired spark.

A Satisfactory Explanation.

Proud Father: Never, child, never!
The idea of the daughter of a rich banker throwing herself away on a poor man.
You must marry wealth or not at all,
Pleading Daughter: But, pa, Alphonso

Pleading Daughter: But, pa, Alphonso is not poor.

"Not poor? How can he be otherwise? Break off the engagement without delay."

"But he is wealthy—very wealthy, pa,"

"How can a hotel proprietor be wealthy after such a season as this? I'll warrant he hasn't got five pounds to his name."

"But, pa, he is not a hotel proprietor."

"Nonsense! He himself admits it. Here is his card: "Alphonso de Blank, Whitecan Hotel."

I know, but he is not the proprietor." "What is he then?"
"The head waiter."
"Oh, that is different! Bless you, my child!"

[For the Dispatch.] You want to know the best day's fishing, Tomathat I recall?
The answer's ready-made, my boy, and carries me way back
To one day thirty years ago when May-bloom

l was a youth of twenty them, has a youth of which should be acted to a do not should be a do not should be

Ah, Tom, that was a day! The sun-kissed dandelions gleamed From vertured inneway like a dazzling galaxy

From vertured tallowsy has a consistency of stars.

The air a sweet-breathed offering of inspiration seemed And birds tossed messages of love from boughs to meadow bars. The arching skies—what's that you say, old boy?

What did I catch!

Ah yes! I see. You want results, not rhapsody

gaiore.
Well. Tom, I caught a gimpse of hazel eyes
thro tangied thatch
That linked the graceful willows on the
streamlet's farther shore. That cut the waters midway of the current's eddying tide.
And ere I was aware of it, 'twas colled about

And when the same was disengaged we two were side by side. I don't remember what we said, but somehow, overy day
Throughout the summer I that way to fishing
inclined.
And so it chanced that, quite in the same accidental way.
The tendrils of our hearts ere long were
closely intertwined.

often shared
My little home where wisely care such peace
and joy has wrought.
Now, tell me frankly, do you think that ever
fisher fared
Much better than your friend when he that
other fisher caught?
WARR WHIPPLE.

WADE WHIPPLE.

Captain J. D. Johnston.

To All Whom It May Concern:

I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficient qualities of the popular remedy for eruptions of the skin known as P. P. P. [Prickly Ash. Poke Root, and Potassium]. I suffered several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face, and tried various remedies to remove it, none of which accomplished the object, until this valuable preparation was resorted to. After taking three bottles in accordance with directions I am nowentrely cured.

J. D. Johnston.

(of the firm of Johnston & Douglas).

VIRGINIA ATTHE FAIR

Our Mt. Vernon Building and Its Historic Furnishings.

A TRIP ON THE LAKE:

slons-The Chesapeake and Ohio's

Second Tour-Other Notes.

the ceaseless westerner. The great race there is for the almighty dollar.

I saw in one of the big dailies a few days ago that the World's-Fair balloon was caught while up by a severe squall. It had the usual number (eight) of passengers aboard, and was nearly the entire 15,000 feet above the ground when the cyclone came along. The air-ship was like an aspen-leaf in the fury of the gale, and it was with greatest difficulty that the balloon was gotten back to that jolly little spot in Midway Plaisance whence she started. Upon reading of this miraculous adventure I was forced, from my observation of those people, to believe that had that balloon broken the rope which fastensit to the stationary engine, and neither it nor its occupants ever been heard from again, another geronaut and another balloon would have been in readiness on schedule time for the next trip to the clouds.

PREFERRED JAMES RIVER.

I heard a Chicagoan remark one day: "Suppose the balloon does break loose and land you in the middle of Lake Michisome craft would soon come along

A well-known gentleman from Richmond replied that if the air-ship were determined to break away from its moorings while he was in it he would far prefer having his careass deposited amid the rocks of James river than in the bosom of the great lake referred to and run the risk of being taken out by one of those boats.

The significant form of the control of the control

It has oft-times been said that "history repeats itself," and in a great measure this is true. Virginia's Mt. Vernon building at the World's Fair is an exact reproduction of the home of George Washington. The house is furnished with articles that were used in the home of the illustrious statesman and warrior. In one room you are permitted to sit in one of the chairs that General Washington used to occupy. In another you can write your name upon the desk that the first President used as a secretary. In still another a sideboard owned by Thomas Jefferson greets you and bids you to be proud of Virginia. In fact, everything of historie value that could be gotten from the old Commonwealth is there to speak as nothing else can of her immortal dead.

Mt. Vernon holds its own with the magnificent State buildings all around it. Everything to carry the imagination back to the days of Washington is there except George himself, and it was thought by some one that either Captain Morton, the secretary of the board, or Dr. Apperson, the business commissioner, might be fixed up so as to represent the General, but they were not of the right build, so the idea was abandoned.

1 saw Captain Morton while I was attending the fair. It was about noon one Sunday, and the rotund secretary was sitting in front of the Mt. Vernon Building, while the gentle zephyrs toyed playfully with his facial appendages. Altbough he was bitterly opposed to allowing any one to go into our State House on the Sabbath, he permitted our party to do so. We were shown the Disparce files there, and the Captain remarked that visitors were seeper to get sourceirs of Virginia at the fair that they

parts files there, and the Captain remark-ed that visitors were so eager to get sourceairs of Virginia at the fair that they had torn many copies of this paper to pieces in taking away small scraps of it. It was plainly apparent that hundreds of visitors had resorted to these means of se-curing little relics from our State Build-

A true American cannot prevent a A true American cannot prevent a solemn feeling from stealing over him when he is taken through the apartments of Mt. Vernon and told what part they have played in the history of this country. With the small amount of money Virginia could spare for her representation at the World's Fair, she has done exceedingly well. I saw no single State exhibit that Virginia could not have eclipsed if she had had plenty of funds to have made such an elaborate display as her World's Fair Commissioners would like to have made for her. Her mineral exhibit was far more varied than that of California or Montana, but, of course, it was not as extensive.

ANOTHER PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR.

ANOTHER PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR.

Practically the Virginia people have not yet begun going to the fair. Nearly all of them expect to go during the months of August, September, and October. Virginia-Day (August 9th) will attract many about that date, Many persons are talking of going to Chicago in September, and I have been interrogated a number of times as to the hotel accommodations. There are enough hotels and boarding-houses in Chicago to care for a million people. No one need be apprehensive on that score.

The Chesapeake and Ohio railway offers a splendid opportunity to World's-Fair tourists from Virginia in its second personally-conducted tour to Chicago, which will start from Richmond Tuesday the 18th. This excursion will allow a stay of six days in the "White City." The train will be made of Pullman-care and will give every possible comfort to tavaliers. The fare is acceedingly reasonable and mental processing the confort to tavaliers.

doubt a large party will encourage this tour by going. C. B. W.

A Grievous Predicament, Which Cost

A Grievous Predicament, Which Cost
the Bridgeroom a Silk Dress.

An amusing incident occurred in connection with a recent wedding. Gne evening, not long before the wedding, the
gentleman upon arriving at the home of
his betrothed, found her in a very nervous
condition, caused by the many preparations necessary for such an important
event, says the Waverley Magazine.

"George, I am so tired," she sighed
wearily, "that I fear I shall be all worn
out long before it is time for me to walk to
the altar. I am nervous as a witch."

He smied in a superior way.

"My dear," said he, "who ever saw a
bride that wasn't nervous? It is the customary thing nowadays."

"You are entirely mistaken," exclaimed
the bride-elect, razing at him in surprise.
I supposed you were more sensible. One
rarely sees a bride ill at ease, but the
bridegroom always is, and I've no double
you'll be more nervous than I."

He smiled scornfully.

"I nervous?"

"Yes, sir."

"Indeed, I shan't."

"Of course you will."

"Pll wager I won't."

"Wagers won't brace you."

"You shall have a handsome silk dress
if I am nervous."

She smiled sweetly.

"A bargain," said she.

So matters stood when the eventful day
arrived, and late in the afternoon the best
man, bent upon a tour of exploration
through the house, came upon the brideeicst alone in the study."

"Beg pardon; was not aware you were
here," he said:
She ran to him eagerly.

"Don't apologize; I'm only too glad to
see vou."

"It is nice of you to say so on this momentous occasion."

see von."
"It is nice of you to say so on this momentous occasion."
"Fm nervous, very, and Pve promised myself not to be." myself not to be."
"Tell me all about it; perhaps I can help you out."
"I think that George has forgotten to call for the ring."
"Forgotten?"
"Yes. He was here to tell me that every-

"Yes. He was here to tell me that everything had been done, and after he left it
occurred to me that he had said nothing
about the wedding-ring, which was left to
be marked some days ago, and for which
he was to call to-day. Do you suppose he
could have forgotten?"

This was asked so anxiously that the
gentleman paused to reflect before he answered:

A friend who was with me chuckled over my misfortune, but later in the day he was charged \$1.60 in the garden of the German village for two little imported Frankfort sausages.

Every person who goes to Chicago should take the laks-trip to the grounds at least once. It will be a memorable ride.

The Irish Castle, in which is kept the Blarney-stone, is one of the leading attractions in Midway Plaisanee. Tradition promises to all the faithful who allow their lips to touch this precious stone that they shall have success accompany all their florts. It is therefore quite natural that the place is visited by many thousands of persons each day. One poor fellow, who had been in hard luck ever since be left home, knelt down to kiss the Blarney-stone, and just as he was about to commit the osculatory act he tumbled over on the fortune-giving object. A Columbus Guard wanted to take him away but his friends insisted that he was "all right" and he was left unmolested. The individual to whom I refer has had better luck ever since.

The yield by the person mentioned in my former article to the best of his ability without a thought of easing a slure of the home end is a Demo-tage of the monument at a hought of easing a slure on the six yield by the person mentioned in my former article to the best of his ability without a thought of easing a slure of the hone easility and the action of the home of the best of his ability without a thought of easing a slure of the flort of easing a slure of the home and is a Demo-tage of the mentioned in my former article to the best of his ability without a thought of easing a slure of the home and is a Demo-tage of the mention at hought of the first water. Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Mirson, who occupied the about or a short where the monument at easy the war of the first water. Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Mirson, who occupied the save two where the monument at each of the market. Mr. White shows in the day and the wast to present the war of the first water. Mr. and Mrs. E. Mirson, who occupied the head that t

COLUMBIA, VA., July 13, 1893.

Correction of a "Correction."
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To the Etitor of the Disoutch:

If Mr. Waiter C. Jones had "investigated" more "industriously" than he seems to have done he would have discovered that your correspondent in last Sunday's issue was not mistaken when he said, "There is more sickness in this community than for some years, mostly of the typhoid-dysenteric character, &c., &c." (sot typhoid-feer, acording to Jones), in proof of which we beg leave to quote Dr. Mayo, who says he has about twelve or fitteen cases of this character on hand now, not counting those who have recevered. Dr. J. J. Nelson doubtless has as many. These are the only two practicing physicians in this vicinity, neither of wom were consulted by Mr. Jones.

We are not an alarmist, but we think the truth should sometimes be told even by newspaper correspondents, who should not mislead a too-confiding public by "considerable draughts upon their imagination all compact" in order to make a deliar or two. We believe it is a well-known fact that the above-mentioned mislady is almost universal throughout the whole country, though we are happy to say that it readily yields to the attentive care of skilling hysicians.

Mrs. James W. Duncan, of Cumberland county, was very seriously burned last Sunday by her clothing taking fre from the cook-stove. Very respectfully.

William Nelson.

Brown: I say, old man, as soon as I pay ny house-account I want you to come up Jones: Thanks, Pd enjoy it.

Brown: All right—Pve got an
Lend me the money now and come unight.

On the Jersey Coast.

[Puck.]

Father of rescued girl: Mobie fellos
How can I ever repay you for your gallaact in saving my daughter from drowning
Rescuer: Oh, that's all right. You
find my charge in your bill at the hotel.